

a like ship fever, typhoid fever, or the pex. will defy our attempts to "cut them

that I should attempt to do in the treatment of this contagious malady would be to try to keep the patient alive while the disease was in its course; and the remedies are, pure native medicines and good nursing.

Inquiries and Notes.

SPRINGHALT—COLDS IN HORSES.

FROM RURAL NEW-YORKER.—I would like to hear of you, or of some of your experienced readers, if there is any cure for the halt in horses,—if so, I should like to know what it is. Also, the best treatment for which has settled on the lungs of a subscriber, Rice Co., Minn., 1860.

SPRINGHALT is an affection of the muscles in the great majority of cases, has given rise to a large amount of trouble. In early days it was looked upon as a disease of the lungs, and affecting only the organs of respiration, but it is now considered as arising in the nervous system, and practitioners acknowledge their inability to treat it medicinally. Much will take in and digest remedial measures, but to make them reach the brain, and the muscular filaments, is quite another matter. Usually, however, this disease is induced by some minor derangement, and then we may usually treat it by removing the morbid influence promoting it, which will be accomplished by restoring the general health of the animal. When springhalt exhibits itself suddenly, Dr. Williams recommends that the horse be permitted to rest in such case it is natural to suspect some injury, resulting from a blow or strain, as has been done to the nerves of voluntary motion.

When this is the condition, cold water around the body, rest, light diet, and native medicines, with an occasional light cathartic, to clear out the bowels, will be beneficial. Fomentations and light friction with a camellia liniment may be found of assistance. In chronic cases of long standing, all hopes of recovery may as well be abandoned. Should the patient, however, be of debility, the general health may be restored, and the spine should be daily rubbed with a liniment calculated to restore energy. For this latter purpose, take one pint; spirits of harts-horn, two ounces; mustard, half an ounce. As a rub, take powdered golden seed, powdered cream of tartar, and charcoal, one ounce each, and one-half ounce of assafoetida, divide into eight parts, and give one part morning and evening.

A simple cough the following compound is recommended:—Slippery elm, Indian turnip, skunk cabbage and caraway seeds,

(all powdered,) four ounces of each. The dose is half an ounce, twice daily, given in gruel. If the cough is one that remains after the disappearance of some pulmonary disease, such, for instance, as catarrh, influenza, &c., take balsam of fir, one ounce; sweet spirits of nitre, two ounces; sirup of garlic, four ounces. Dissolve the balsam in the nitre, then add the garlic. Dose, one ounce, night and morning; given in mucilage or thin gruel.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Medical Qualities of the Carrot.

Stewart, in his excellent work on Stable Economy, says, "Not only do carrots give strength and endurance to sound horses, but also give recovery and health to such as are sick. There is nothing better, perhaps none so good. When first given, they are strictly diuretic and laxative, but as the horses become accustomed to them, these effects cease to be produced. They also improve the state of the skin. They form a good substitute for grass, and an excellent alternative for horses out of condition. To sick and idle horses they render corn unnecessary. They are beneficial in all chronic diseases connected with breathing, and have a marked influence on chronic cough and broken wind. They are serviceable in diseases of the skin; and in combination with oats, restore a worn horse much sooner than oats alone."

Domestic.

Receipts.

YOUNG CORN OMELET.—To a dozen ears of fine young Indian corn, allow five eggs; boil the corn a quarter of an hour, and then, with a grater, grate it down from the cob; beat the eggs very light, and then stir gradually the grated corn into the pan of eggs; add a small salt-spoonful of salt and a very little Cayenne; put into a hot frying pan equal quantities of lard and fresh butter, and stir them well together over the fire; when they boil, put in the mixture thick, and fry it, afterwards browning the top with a red-hot shovel or a salamander; transfer it when done, to a heated dish, but do not fold it over. It will be found excellent. This is a good way of using boiled corn that has been left from dinner the preceding day.—*Maine Farmer.*

TO MAKE SOFT GINGER BREAD.—6 teacups of sugar, 1 of cream, 1 of butter, 2 of molasses, 3 eggs, 3 tablespoonfuls of ginger, 1 teaspoonful of soda, 2 of cream of tartar and 5 cups of flour. Stir it well and bake in a shallow tin pan.